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GENERAL ORDERS

HEADQUARTERS STR MELITARY DISTRICT DEPARTMENT MISS AND EAST LA.

JACESON January 19th, 1863

ALL officers and schools arriving within the Imore de achiests, the officer in command of the same will at once report themselves at the office of the commandat mes report theme less at the office of the emmand-ant of the post, a few doors above the Mississippian office, on Capitol street, show their an hority for heiry within the limits of the post, and receive written per-mission to romain. The commanders of regiments or detachments of rodices in transitin, will permit no offi-er or roduce to visit the city of Jackson, save on strict mi stary busines. The permission as granted, must be in writing, and specify the nature of the business, and in no case will any private, or party of privates, be permissed to enter the city of Jackson unless under charge of a reliable man commissioned offices and so permitted to enter the city of Jackson unless under charge of a reliable man commissioned officer and so long as suck regiment or de schment of politiers remain within the limits of this peat, the officer commanding will be held responsible for the good conduct of his men and for any deprezations committed by them. All officers and privates assigned to duty at this post, who have not havelofere reported, will at once report, show what authori y they were thus a signed register for names and receive a written certificate of this

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The control of the co

The same of the content of the same of the Veekly per annum 4.00 Single copy......Ten cents. The paper will be delivered to all

See Part 1 and 1 first sample of the see of the seed o the Confederate States alone, for they alone could find a bortle commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal a house on the ocean. Merely nominal states the United States, the prohibition operated with intense severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the only means of maintains, with some approach to equality, its struggle on the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval force possessed by its enemies.

The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry intenses severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the constitutional power to do the set which he can be constitutional power to do the set which he has just committed; and that in no possible event, whether the excession of the neutral right of commerce with a significant constitutional power to do the neutral right of commerce with a significant constitutional power to do the neutral right of commerce with a size of Great Britain and France, that he was utter.

States repeated, in formula communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utter to the constitutional power to do the neutral right of commencement of the united communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utter to the constitutional power to do the neutral right of commerce with a mental to us.

States repeated, in formula official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utter to the constitution of the United States, repeated with the constitution of the United States repeated with the constitution of the United St

The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fiests sufficient reality to prevent access to them, would have been eminently huriful to the United States. It was complaisantly abandoned.

The duty of assural States to receive with cordiality and recognize with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of dunial, but its postponoment was eminently beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.

Let this review of convertions with the postponomental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot full to receive this preclamation as the foliest vindication of

ing the fears of those who have constantly evine of the apprehension that this war might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These frags have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been ab a to perceive on what basis they could rest. But the proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impos-

declarations, and had never recanted them. And, mere than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I new read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the right of the States and especially the right of each. State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endangement of the surface of our political fabric depend; and we demounce the lawless invision by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declars ion of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities, the President of the United States repeated, in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterwhether the escession of these States resulted in the setablishment of a separate Confederacy or in the resteration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disadveted State to the Union by force of arms or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially, for cerification of this assertion, to the dispatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, under direction of the President, to the ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date of 10th and 2M April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot fail to receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagnetry in focasseing the mass to which the beginning to apply their power, nor can they cross to ensure the proclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's switched with gratitine let us, then, join to returning these are devoted to such and the processing the consequences now apparent to the most six-prical. This proclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's of those which have constantly evined the approclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's of those which have constantly evined the approclamation of the supprehension that they over their cannot feel to the resteration of peace with its manifold blessings to our percentage of the counter. This proclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's of those which have constantly evined the approclamation of the approclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's of those which have constantly evined the approclamation will have another saintary effect in calming the fast's of those which have constantly evined the counter. The proclamation of the manifest for the unions for the minimum whether and or approaching despotism that they over their counter.

RECHMOND, January 12, 1831. RICHMOND, January 12, 1853.

Negro Jubilee in South Carolina.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The Heraid contains a long letter from Hillon Head, giving a detailed description of the grand jubilee of the negroes at that place on the 1st of January. Camp